HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol III. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1822. No. 135.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 30th instant, if not previously disposed of at private sale, two tracts of land, lying on Mary's creek, on the west side of Haw river, three miles from Thompson's mill. On one tract, containing about

One hundred and seventy-nine Acres,

is a comfortable dwelling house, and a grist mill. The other tract, containing about

One hundred and forty-three Acres,

also has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a small orchard, and three acres of good meadow. Part of the purchase money will be required on taking possession; for the balance a reasonable credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Moore.

Orange county, Sept. 2. 34—3wp

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Second or Hawfield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equipt for drill and court martial, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.—And on Thursday the 3d, you will attend with your respective companies at the above mentioned place, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder to each man, to be in readiness to go on parade precisely at ten o'clock A. M., in order to be reviewed by the major general.

By order of the colonel commandant

Hunter M'Culloch,
Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

Aug. 28. 34—p

Land for Sale.

THE suscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 26th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, nine miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,
James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822. 32—tds

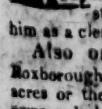
NOTICE.

BY virtue of sunday executions to me directed, issued from the circuit court of North-Carolina against Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, will be sold at public auction for cash, at the court house in Roxborough, on Thursday the 12th of September next, the following tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of Land whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, supposed to contain nine hundred acres, situated on the waters of Story's creek, adjoining Edwards and others.

Also, one tract of Land in Person county, adjoining the land of A. S. Woods and others, containing about forty-five acres, on which is a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, one tract of Land situate on Hyco creek, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of the late Anderson Cochran and others.



Also a House and Lot in the town of Roxborough, in which said Duncan Rose formerly kept store, including the house used by him as a clerk's office.

Also one tract of Land near to Roxborough, containing one hundred and five acres or thereabouts, which the said Rose owns and claims.

Also one tract of Land on Story's creek, containing about one hundred and nineteen acres, which said Rose purchased at sheriff's sale.

Also, Lot No. 5, in the town of Haywood, in Chatham county.

Beverly Daniel,
Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.
By **James Turner,**
Deputy Marshal

Aug 13 31—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. of Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
90	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
660	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
105	Jordan creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
69	Haw river,	James Coots's heirs,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
242	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1 19.
100	Gunn creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
142	Travis creek,	James Pettegrew,	1819.
112	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819.
58	do. do.	ditto	1820
500	do. Fausett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do. Wyatt,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do. Barnhill,	John Bowls,	1 20
72½	do. Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
145	do. Ector,	John Daley, sen.	1820
100	do. Anderson,	John Freeman,	1820
150	do. Gill,	Moses Falkner,	1820
60	do. Ward,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
75	do. Walker,	Tapley Horne,	1820
300	do. Tate,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
565	do. Wyatt,	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do. Scott,	John Keeter,	1820
71	do. Tate,	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
200	do. Cocklireee,	George Pendergrass,	1820
94	do. M'Cauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do Stewart,	Bershaby Roberts,	1820
100	do. Whitehart,	John Rascoe,	1820
164	do. Cates,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
167	do. Forrest,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
33	do, Compton,	Sarah Smith,	1820
118	do. Wells,	Thomas Slade,	1820
100	do. White,	John Walton,	1820
150	do. Ward,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
1	do. Strudwick,	Kenith Anderson,	1820
114		Samuel Cole, adm. on Dogherty's estate,	1819
66½		John Collins of Enoch,	1819
50	do. Person's heirs,	Miga Ellis,	1820
200		John Hall of Thomas,	1820
800	do. Nichols,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
750	do. do.	ditto,	1820
510	Waters of Hyco,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
165	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
1734½	Waters of Eno,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
220	do, do.	William Chissenhall,	1820
108	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	Eno,	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little river,	Paul Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	Eno,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
250	Varnells Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
50	Watson's creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	1820
40	Travis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, *Late Sheriff.*

August 26. 33—8w

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge.* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, **John Taylor,** *Clerk*

Price adv. $5 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR. BEACH, successor to the late Doctor Tidd of New-Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary.

It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

N. B. The infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions. 34—

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, whereon I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Woolcarding Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—3wp

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 16th of September next, on the premises, that valuable section of lot No. 26 in the town of Hillsborough, with a good store house thereon, bounded east by Faddis's tavern, south by the main street, and west by the alley leading from said street to Faddis's Inn. Also, three likely young negroes, consisting of a man, woman and girl; and some valuable household furniture. The trustee will convey such title only as is vested in him by said deed.

John Scott.

August 23. 33—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named *CÆSAR*, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. Cæsar's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. M'Millan.

South Washington, Aug. 10. 33—5w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 21st instant, will be sold at the market house in the town of Hillsborough, all the *NEGROES* belonging to the estate of Thomas Whitted, deceased. They consist of men, women and children, are nine in number, and amongst them is an excellent wagon maker. Six months credit will be given the purchaser on his giving bond and approved security.

John Young, *Admr.*

Sept. 2. 34—3w

UNION HOTEL.

THE Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry Thompson, jr. esquire, and lately by Mr. William Clifton, is now open for the accommodation of genteel travellers, and others who may think proper to call. The subscriber, as superintendant, pledges himself that he will use every exertion in his power to merit a portion of public patronage.

Thomas Scott.

Hillsborough, July 29, 1822. 29—6w

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Halifax Compiler are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

Printing neatly executed.

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

BURNING OF STUBBLE.

Mr. W. Curtis, of Lynn, Norfolk, found very beneficial effects from burning the stubble of oats, which was left eighteen inches high for this purpose, on a field broken from old pasture the same year; he afterwards sowed wheat and oats in succession on the same ground, the stubble of both of which was burned in the same manner. The ashes were in every case ploughed in to a small depth, and the verges of the field mowed previous to the burning, to prevent accidents. After the third crop of corn, all of which were abundant and remarkably free from weeds, the field was laid down with clover and grass seeds, and the ensuing crops of both hay and grass proved infinitely finer than those before the ground was broken up.

Another piece of land was cropped for three successive years in the same manner as the first, to which it was similar in every respect of soil, aspect and previous management, but in which the stubble was ploughed in, instead of being burned; the produce of each crop on it was much inferior to that of the first experiment, and the weeds increased so greatly, that on laying it down to grass, they overpowered the grass seeds so much that it was necessary to re-sow it; and ever after, while Mr. Curtis held it, the grass and hay produced was coarse and full of weeds, and consequently inferior both in value and quantity to those of the other field, on which the stubble had been burned.

In burning stubble, the danger which is to be apprehended from the spreading of the flames, may perhaps be obviated by tracing a furrow round the field, and setting fire to the stubble on the inner edge of the furrow.

New-England Farmer.

From the American Farmer.

Carbon—Useful in fattening Hogs.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 16th. 1822.

"One idea has entered my mind which may be worth mentioning, but not for the press; you can perhaps improve upon it. The fattening poultry upon carbon, or carbon being one of the active means, together with aunt Dinah's theory, suggested to me the propriety of giving it to hogs, when penned and high fed for the purpose of being fattened. While standing by a pen, I observed the hogs to root very deep with much labor. I watched them, to know, if possible, the object of their great exertions, until I saw one come up with his mouth full of fresh earth, which he eat with an apparent avidity, while another would be engaged in the same hole the moment the first would be out; my presumption was that it was used as a corrector of some morbid fluid in the stomach, as they were plentifully supplied with corn and water. I gave them immediately some coal, which they eat with supprising avidity in preference to fresh food, then thrown in with the coals, and also in preference to their drink, which was thrown in fresh, or new; for I should not say fresh, as I frequently put salt in the water for fattening hogs, and it might have been so at that time; they neither stopped to drink nor to eat grain, until the coal was all eaten. As the hogs are not yet killed, I cannot say what the internal appearance may be, but they discontinued their rooting, were more quiet, and appeared to fatten faster. I omitted it for a few days, and they commenced rooting; I gave it again, and they discontinued rooting: I now continue to give them a moderate quantity daily, say the size of a hen's egg, two pieces to each, but if more is given it will do no injury, an excess will operate only as a moderate purgative."

From the Sciota Gazette.

An Effectual Cure for the Bloody Murrain in Cattle.

Take the bone of an ox or cow, that has been dead for some time, and burn it until it can be pounded into powder; of which take an half pint, with the same quantity of common salt added thereto and well mixed together. Give this mixture to the animal, and in two hours it will be well.

Yours, &c. ZEBULON HUKILL.

Chillicothe, Oct. 14.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, August 28.

We are indebted to Captain Britton, of the brig Wilson, for Dublin papers of the 22d ult. containing London dates of the 19th, and Liverpool of the 20th.

It is stated that the West India growers of sugar are now permitted to refine them at home, with permission to export them direct to the continent. The excise duty on molasses is to be reduced from ten shillings to one shilling per hundred.

The advices from Madrid state that on the 7th July the guards from the Prado reconnoitred the city, with a view of forming a junction with their brethren in the palace, or of getting possession of the king's person. On the 7th they attacked the city in three divisions, two of which were discomfited, almost immediately; the third, which was directed towards the great square, was encountered by the national militia, and, after some hard fighting, compelled to retire.

In the mean time, several demostrations were made about the palace. Morillo seized the royal stables. At this period great consternation prevailed in Madrid, and the confusion is likened to that which prevailed in Paris on the famous 10th of August. Finally, it is said, a deputation from the cortes insisted the king should dismiss the two remaining devisions of his guards, under certain stipulations, and put himself under the protection of the regular troops. Ferdinand acquiesced, the guards were dismissed, and he was completely in the hands of the constitutionalists.

In this business, no person of the rank of a general was engaged on the side of the rebels. On the side of the people, Morillo and Bellasteros were most active. It is charged to the duke Infantado, that he was guilty of attempting to involve the peasantry of Madrid in the disgrace of the day; which accusation, if proved, may cost him his life.

The last Paris papers which had reached London, (of the 16th July) contained no later intelligence from Madrid, from which circumstance, it was supposed the communication between France and Spain was obstructed by the movement of the hostile parties.

In alluding to the events at Madrid, the Paris Constitutionnel says—"A meeting was held by the foreign ministers at that place, to sign a declaration for the information of their governments. The Austrian, and another minister, were for ascribing the blame of what had happened to the revolutionists, but Mr. Forsyth, the American minister, would agree to no such statement."

Accounts from Bayonne, of the 8th, state that the insurgent chief Quesadan, had completely routed the troops under Banos; and that the army of the Faith had taken Lerida, except the citadel, which the constitutionalists could not hold two days longer.

Advices from Lisbon, to July 6, say the Cortes were engaged in long and vehement debates on the affairs of Brazil.

The London Statesman publishes the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 15, evening;

"Government has just concluded a contract for 10,000 horses for the artillery, &c. All the different officers have been ordered to their posts, and the conscripts of 1821 are ordered to join the army."

Letters from Constantinople of the 16th, and from Odessa of the 22d of June, had reached London. It was expected the port of the latter place would soon be restored to its former privileges of a free trade. Some new outrages had taken place at Constantinople.

At St. Petersburg, June 30th, provisions of all kinds were excessively dear; corn was at double the usual price, and meat was double the price of tallow. The imperial guards had arrived, and the continuance of peace was nol onger doubtful.

In the British house of commons, Mr. Lennard had give nnotice that he should bring forward a motion relative to the recognition of the independence of South America on the 23d of July.

Six Days Later.

By arrivals at New York and Philadelphia, London dates to the 26th July, have been received.

Parliament were chiefly engrossed with domestic business; the session was not expected to close before the end of the first week in August; immediately after which, the king was to proceed to Scotland by sea, and expected to hold his court at Holyrood house on the 12th.

A subscription had been opened in London for the relief of the Greeks, and the accounts of their successes are confirmed. Chourschid Pacha is again reported to have been defeated with a loss of a large number of men and his baggage. Letters from Scio dated May 29th, state, that nothing but partial (individual) assassinations now occur to disturb the quiet of the island.

House of Lords, July 17.—Earl Grosvenor, after an ardent speech, moved, that an humble address be presented to the king, praying for copies of the dispatches received from his majesty's ministers in Constantinople, relative to the execution of the Greek hostages from Scio. Lord Holland supported the motion. Lord Liverpool opposed the motion as unprecedented, as tending to an interference in the affairs of the Turkish government, where no British interest was involved, and the execution of certain persons who were the subjects of that government. He expressly declared, that no guarantee had or could be given by the British ambassador for the safety of the Scio hostages; and he defended the whole conduct of Great Britain in the contest, as dictated by the principles of the most impartial neutrality. The motion was negatived without a division.

The French chamber of deputies were engaged in the consideration of their system of finance for the ensuing year.

The Sanitary Cordon on the frontiers of Spain had been reinforced, and it is suggested that it might, should a favourable opportunity offer, improve it by invading Spain, in behalf of the royal party, and in opposition to the constitution.

In the British house of commons, on the 23d, Mr. Lennard made his motion respecting the recognition of the Republic of Colombia. After an elaborate speech, in which he expressed the strongest regret and mortification, as an Englishman, that the United States of America had been beforehand with Great Britain in recognizing South American independence, he moved for the production of all correspondence on the subject which might have taken place between the British cabinet and the agent of Colombia. Mr. Lenoard, said, "there could be but few in the house, who took any interest in the present question, who had not read the state paper of Mr. Adams, declaring the reasons for the acknowledgment of Colombia. He thought none could have read it without being powerfully struck by the soundness and the truth of the argument brought forward. He felt himself incapable to add one word to what had been said by him—those who had seen that important document would appreciate his silence."

The motion was also supported by Sir James Makcintosh and Sir Robert Wilson, and opposed by the marquis of Londonderry, and finally lost—Ayes 18, Noes 35.

The disturbances in Madrid had subsided. Accounts from that place are to the 12th, at which period the revolted guards, diminished by desertion, and receiving no support, had surrendered, and been marched prisoners to Madrid. An order for the banishment of the duke de l'Infantado had been anticipated by his quitting Madrid.

Many changes are to be made in the Spanish ministry, and the power of the country is evidently placed in the hands of the constitutionalists, where we trust it will remain.

A petition was presented by Mr. Canning, from the merchants, ship owners, and underwriters of Liverpool, complaining of the piracies in the West Indies, and praying the house to adopt measures in order that this system might be put down. The marquis of Londonderry and others, seemed to think, that all that policy and good understanding with the Spanish government could effect, had been done. The petition, after an interesting discussion, was ordered to be printed.

Great preparations were going on at Edinburgh for the reception of his majesty, who, it appears, intends to exhibit himself to his Scottish subjects in the "Garb of Old Gaul," his clothier in the northern capital having "received orders to prepare a superb and splendid dress, of the Highland garb, of the royal Tartin, for his majesty."

It is announced under the head of Odessa, that the Turks have proposed to the Greeks an armistice of three months, during which efforts will be made in congress, to conclude a general peace.

The papers contain frightful details of the excesses which still continue to be committed between the Greeks and Turks.

In the four days preceding the 25th July, 120 vessels, exclusive of coasters, arrived at the port of Liverpool—71 of which were from North America.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling were voted in the house of commons, on the 23d of July, for the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

The subscriptions at the London Tavern for the relief of the poor in Ireland, had reached the sum of near three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Paris dates to the 21st of July, state that the intelligence from Spain is of a character which holds out a far more favourable propect of the restoartion of perfect tranquility, than could reasonably have been expected fpom the nature of recent events.

Accounts from Petersburg to the 29th June, state that matters are so settled between Russia and Turkey, that the Russian guards are either arriving or arrived. It was expected that the conduct of the Turks in Scio might influence Alexander's determination, but it had made no impression on him; and he and the king of Prussia are going immediately to Vienna, on a long promised visit. It was understood there would be no congress.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 25th ult. They contain no political news.—The great and pacific Alexander had not, at that date, withdrawn any part of his army from the banks of the Pruth, nor had his enlightened opponents evacuated the Province. The humble crest of the one, and the successful diplomacy of the allies of the holy league rendered the emancipation of the Christians in Wallachia and Moldavia, from the degrading and iron yoke of their barbarous oppressors, extremely doubtful.

By this conveyance letters from Constantinople dated the 19th June have been received. They contain various descriptions of the enormities committed in that capital of legitimate government. The Asiatic troops have been no wise inferior to the Janissaries in depravity and riot. The grand vizier has narrowly escaped, and the whole city was a scene of murder and confusion. Religion added its assistance to villany. The triumph of the true believer, the followers of the Prophet, over the Christian nations of Europe, was celebrated by every cruelty and insult that could be heaped on those who profess the same faith with Englishmen.

London, July 23.

We received Paris papers of Saturday, last night, by express. They contain extracts from the Madrid Papers of the 11th and 12th, and a private letter to the 13th. A note had been transmitted by the different ambassadors to the ministry expressing their solicitude for the inviolability of the king and royal family, which was answered by a tone of great moderation by M. Martinez de la Rosa. Every thing seems to have been tranquil at Madrid up to the period in question.

The following are extracts.

Bilboa, July 3.

The disorders continue in some northern provinces and other districts. With a weak and corrupt ministry they might have acquired a dangerous character; but the seven heads of the hydra are cut off at Madrid, and under a ministry worthy in all respects of a free nation, they will soon disappear.

The duke de l'Infantado is sent to Badajoz.

The marquess de Las Amarillas, late minister of war, inspector general, privy counsellor of the king, is deprived of his functions, and quits Madrid. He is to be sent to Grenada. There is every reason to believe that other persons attached to the court will soon find themselves in the same situation.

The wrecks of the royal Spanish Guards are sent 100 leagues from the capital, separated into four detachments. The chiefs are detained at Madrid.

A special messenger from Catalonia has, it is said, brought intelligence of the capture of Sea d'Urgel by the constitutionalists, the factious having 1,000 killed, and 9,000 wounded.

Odessa, June 27.

The accounts from Constantinople state, that a special messenger had arrived there from Vienna, with an invitation to the sublime Porte to send a Turkish commissioner to Raminiee Podolski, to treat direct with our court.

Lisbon, July 5.

The Cortes, after a long debate, have adopted a report of seven articles respecting Brazils. It orders the immediate installation of the administrative juntas, heretofore decreed: directs the prosecution and trial of the junta of St. Paulo—offers an amnesty to all others—directs inquiries to be made why the deputies from Minas Gereas had not arrived—decrees that the two secretaries of state at Rio de Janeiro shall be made responsible for their conduct—and that the prince royal be allowed to continue in Brazil, until the publication of the additional act—and that he shall continue to act in subjection to the Cortes, and the king. A motion to censure the prince royal was rejected.

THE GREEKS.

One of our late papers gives what it terms the accurate population of the Greeks. According to this account, the various districts contain one million two hundred and seventy thousand souls. The islands contain the greatest number in consequence of the continual warfare which the Turks manifest towards those on the continent.

The Edinburgh Scotsman, in an article on Greece, says—"We own we are sanguine in the hope that the yoke of the Greeks is broken forever, and the era of their restoration arrived. Great as the disparity of force between the parties is, when we think of the resistance which a handful of Swiss made to the power of Austria—of the struggle maintained by the Corsicans against the Genoese—by the Americans against the English, and the Dutch against the Spaniards—we can scarcely doubt that Greece, if equally true to herself, must now achieve her independence. It is painful to think, indeed, that the Turkish hordes will carry on hostilities in their usual barbarity, impaling the prisoners, sacking peaceful villages, carrying off the females to a fate worse than death, tying up the infants as marks to shoot at, and revenging every disaster on the unarmed Christians in the capital. The Greeks on their side, must be more than men if they do not repay one cruelty with another, and the contest may be thus unusually bloody and savage. But let the holy allies answer for this. It is their will and pleasure that such things should continue, and that a power essentially unchristian and barbarous should be upheld in Europe. They know that the Greeks are too far advanced to recede—that they are fighting in a just cause, with an enemy whom no written obligation can bind. They are aware that to bring them back under the authority of the porte would be to sentence them deliberately to every insult and outrage which barbarous natures, instigated by hatred and revenge, can inflict. They know in short, that there are no means of saving the Greeks from destruction, but by guaranteeing the independence of those parts of the country, of which they are already masters, to serve as an asylum to all who have embarked in the contest. The holy allies could do this without drawing a sword, if they choose, and since they think fit to act otherwise, the free press must tell them, what no one else will, that they share the guilt and the shame of every bloody and atrocious deed which the war may produce."

Foreign Selections.

Scio, which has been lately ravaged and depopulated by the Turks, was the best cultivated and possessed the greatest commerce of all the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. Its inhabitants are said to have been remarkably intelligent and enterprising. The population was over 100,000, and principally Greeks. It is situated in latitude 38° North, longitude 26° East; and is about 30 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. Its productions are wheat, barley, wine, oil &c. and the most considerable article of merchandize was silk, of which about 30,000*l.* have been made annually.—The island is now almost wholly desolate. Its capital, (Scio,) is destroyed, and its inhabitants either slaughtered, dispersed, or carried away into slavery.

A late number of the Monthly Magazine gives the following account of public affairs in Great Britain:

"The past month (June) has been one of great agitation. A population in an extremity of relative distress, with an efficient parliament, and crowds of state and political quacks, tendering their nostrums, and abusing the anxiety of the people." All kinds of real property are depreciated with reference to money. Land lets for half the rent of seven years. Houses in the best situations in London fetch no premiums, and let at reduced rents. Country houses and mansions may be had for two-thirds. Agricultural produce sells for half; manufactured goods are generally lowered thirty five or forty per cent; shipping property is reduced one half; colonial property even to a third, and nothing keeps up but the stocks, debts, bills of exchange, mortgages, and the interest of debts. Regular industry therefore is baffled, and personal property is becme a species of lottery."

Warning to young Persons.—In the town of Manchester, in England, not long since, a number of young persons combined, without intending any evil, to frighten one of their companions, a girl about 18 years of age. For this purpose they procured a skeleton of a man, from a neighbouring doctor, and laid it in the bed in which the young woman usually slept. They then placed themselves in an adjoining room, to await the issue. At the common hour, Nancy (this was her name) retired to her chamber—in a few minutes, her friends were alarmed by a noise in her room. They rushed in, already laughing at the fears their plan had excited, when, horrid to relate, they beheld the lovely female in the most agonizing convulsions, pressing the grim skeleton to her bosom, and lavishing upon it a thousand kisses!

As soon as the astonishment of the spectators would permit, she was removed from the chamber, and every art exerted to restore her reason, but without effect. She soon expired, an unfortunate victim to the folly of her inconsiderate friends.

Dangerous Threat.—A gay spark, who had taken up lodgings at a public house in London, and got considerably in debt, absented himself and took new quaters. This so enraged the landlord, that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him; which the debtor hearing of, he declared publicly, that if she came he would kiss her. "Will he, (quoth the lady) will he? give me my bonnet, Molly, I'll see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence." "My dear," said the cooling husband, "pray don't be so rash—*you don't know what a man may do when he is in a passion.*"

From returns to parliament it appears that the debts of *six hundred and ninety* petitioning and discharged debtors amounted to upwards of *five millions and a half*, while the amount of the property received by the assignees was *one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds!!!* This was somewhat more than *four shillings* from each debtor's estate to clear upwards of five millions and a half of debts.

GROCERIES,
Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber has on hand the following, besides many other articles; all of which will be sold on a moderate advance for cash only.

3 hhds. 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar,
400 lbs. White Havana ditto,
Loaf ditto,
2750 lbs. prime green Coffee,
5 hhds. Molasses,
Honey,
1 chest Imperial,
1 doz. Canisters, 2 lbs. each, } TEAS,
1 chest Young Hyson,
Genuine Old Jamaica,
West India and New-England, } RUM,
French Brandy,
Peach and Apple ditto,
Whiskey,
Champaign, Teneriffe,
6 doz Old Port, (very superior), } WINES
Claret, and Malaga,
Cordials, Porter, Lime Juice,
Cut Nails, Brads, all sizes,
Wrought Nails,
Pots and Ovans,
Iron, German Blistered Steel,
Knives and Forks,
Liverpool fine Salt,
Pound Pans,
12 kegs Dupont's Rifle and Gun Powder,
600 lbs. Shot and Bar Lead,
200 lbs. Ginger,
100 lbs. Pepper,
150 lbs. Domestic Mould Candles,
150 lbs. Spun Cotton, from No. 8 to 18,
25 lbs. bleached Stocking Yarn,
Ginned Cotton,
Chocolate, Spice,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
Men's, women's and boy's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Writing Paper and Spelling Books,
Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
1 box Glass 12 by 18, for Clock Faces,
8 bushels Red Clover Seed,
Chewing Tobacco,
Turpentine and Shaving Soap,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards No. 8 and 10,
Wagon and Chair wheel Boxes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
Stone, Glass, and Queens Ware,
8 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Wool Hats,
Red and Black Morocco Skins,
20 bottles Aquafortis,
Verdigris and Quicksilver,
Bow Strings, Slopping Brushes,
1000 lbs Logwood,
Sand Paper,
12 kegs London White Lead,
250 lbs. Dry do. do.
150 lbs. Red Lead,
250 lbs. Yellow Ochre,
500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
Copal Varnish,
Chromic and Patent Yellow,
Vermillion and Prussian Blue,
Red Ochre, Umber, Shell Lac,
Lytharge, Lampblack,
Venetian Red,
Painters' Brushes,
100 lbs. Madder,
25 lbs. best Spanish Flotant Indigo,
200 lbs. Allum, 100 lbs. Brimstone,
100 lbs. Salt Petre,
300 lbs. Glauber Salts,
50 lbs. Epsom ditto,
Red Sanders and Camwood,
Pearl Ash, Fig blue,
Castor Oil, in bottles or vials,
Sweet Oil, in ditto and ditto,
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap, Rheubarb,
Paregoric, Hartshorn,
British oil, Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed, Itch Ointment,
Essence of Peppermint, Lavender,
Bergamot and Lemon,
Cream of Tartar, Borax,
Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol,
Red Bark, Opium, Gumquaicum, Aloes,
Assafoetida, Fly Stone,
Duvall's, Lee's, and Bragg & Jones's Antibilious Pills.

Further supplies expected soon.

D. Yarbrough.

Aug 20. 32—tr

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 11.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Bladen,	James J. M'Kay,	John T. M'Millan, Robert Melvin,
Haywood,	Hodge Raiborn,	James R. Love, Benjamin Clark,
Montgomery,	J. Legrand,	John Durgan, Hardy Morgan.

Two more counties, Ashe and Columbus, remain to be heard from.

SELECTIONS.

Capt. Matlack, of the ship Florida, arrived at New York on Saturday last, is the bearer of important despatches from the courts of St. James, St. Petersburg and Madrid, which were delivered at the Post-Office on Saturday, in time for the southern mail.

The United States' sloop of war Hornet lately arrived at Norfolk, her crew all perfectly healthy, and but one death only occurred on board during her cruize. In two or three days she was permitted to anchor off Town Point, where she remained some time before she was ordered to the navy yard. A few days ago her hold was broken up, and it is lamentable to state that those of the crew detailed for that duty have nearly all taken sick in consequence of the deleterious properties of the air confined in that part of the ship. The number taken sick is 17, of which it is said, 14 are cases of malignant fever. This intelligence was communicated to the board of health, who passed an order for the removal of the Hornet forthwith, to the quarantine ground. Up to the time the hold of the Hornet was disturbed her crew had remained perfectly healthy.

"The Macedonian's crew are doing well—only three remain sick with the fever—the rest of the crew are convalescent.

The American Bible Society, has of late years wonderfully prospered—its income, though little short of fifty thousand dollars, is still, however, found greatly inadequate to supply the demands of the word of life. About three hundred Auxiliary Societies have already rallied around the standard of this august institution.

Dr. Solomon Everett, who lately died in Connecticut, bequeathed ten thousand dollars for missionary and religious purposes.

A letter from Milledgeville, (Geo.) dated 13th inst. mentions an occurrence that is likely to make much noise in that state. The secretary of state, col. Hammond, having left the "seat of government," on a visit either to Darien or St. Augustine, gov. Clark construed his absence into a vacation of the office; which he accordingly declared to be vacant, and appointed Mr. Simon Whitaker, in his stead. The chief clerk of the department refused to give up the papers belonging to the office, to the newly appointed officer—but they were taken from his possession by force. Col. H. is a warm opponent of gov. Clark, and the step thus taken by the governor is as a matter of course, attributed to that circumstance. The friends of the ex-secretary pronounced it a high-handed usurpation of authority.

Charleston Courier.

The legislature of Mississippi have fixed the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Persons who loan money however, may recover 10 per cent. if the borrower contracts to pay it.

The Agricultural Society of Bucks county, Pa. have recommended to the citizens of that county "to strictly prohibit the practice of gunning on their lands, inasmuch as it is believed that the present alarming increase of insects is principally owing to the destruction of birds."

Near Williamsport, (Penn.) a man lately shot his own son dead, with a musket loaded with nails, for having harboured his own mother, who had left the house of the murderer, her husband.

At Portland, Maine, a fisherman discovering a curious fish in shoal water attempted to take it with his hands; but on laying hold of it, he received such a shock as to think some one struck him. On looking around, and seeing no person, he again seized the fish, and received another severe shock, which he then perceived came from the fish. He, however, persevered, and brought it to town, where a number of citizens were gratified and astonished in witnessing its wonderful *electrical* powers. It was a *Raja Torfiedo*, about a foot and a half in diameter. It was kept in a tub of water for ten or twelve hours, but then languished and died.

Five hundred and fifty-two dogs have been killed in Philadelphia, since May 20.—*Phil. Union.*

Cumming and M'Duffie are to fight on stools on the 20th, M'Duffie not being able to stand. Oh dishonourable position! This is the news from Augusta—it may not be true. *Ib.*

Accommodation.—The publisher of the Indiana Intelligencer offers to take in payment for his paper, wheat at 37½ cents per bushel, rye at 25 cents, &c.—"We should be willing," says the editor of the Trenton True American, "to receive produce from those indebted to us at the same rates, if it suited them better than to pay us money!"

A warning to Drunkards.—At Richmond, Va. a man named James Murphy, on the night of the 16th ult. fell from Mayo's bridge, in a state of intoxication, and was drowned.

Mowing Match.—At New Boston, the 17th inst. Mr. Daniel Andrews, mowed a measured acre of meadow grass in one hour and 26 minutes. His competitor, Mr. Abel Hart, of Goffstown, mowed his acre in one hour and 28 and a half minutes.

At Ipswich, Mass. Mrs. Jemima Brown died suddenly in consequence of running a needle into her hand a few days previous.

Joseph James was married to Juliet Yearly, at Baltimore, on the evening of Wednesday the 31st July, and died on the Sunday night following—leaving a widow only 13 years old!

The settlers from Ireland, Scotland and England, which have arrived in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, &c. this year, exceeded 30,000.

The following passage from the narrative of a tour made during the last summer, mentions a geological trait—for such we presume it to be—in a part of the state of New Hampshire, of which we have never heard before, and of which we should like to see a more particular account. If it could be established that it is the work of human hands, then indeed it would be a remarkable antiquity. *Nat. Int.*

July 21st.—Leaving Concord the next morning, Boscawen was the first town we went through; then Salisbury, in which our road crossed a mound of earth, about 15 or 20 feet high in the centre, and 30 or 40 wide near its base. We could see about a mile of it, and were told by the neighbouring people that it extends ten or twelve miles, over hills and dales, through the country. The trees and stumps that were on it did not differ in size from those of the adjacent ground. I believe it has a fosse running parrallel with it; if so, it must have been raised by human labor; for nature, in her rudest sports, disdains to imitate the folly of man so exactly. I was somewhat surprised to think that I had never heard of this remnant of antiquity before."

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The following is an extract from a letter from Messrs. James Chisum and Isaac Taylor, the former of the senate, the latter of the lower house, of the Tennessee legislature, to the editors of the Sparta Review:

"A bill has been reported to the house on the subject of the North Carolina University land warrants. It proposes the appointment of commissioners on the part of Tennessee, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the trustees of the University of North-Carolina, to settle and adjust the titles to the warrants, so that justice may be done to the university; and private speculation, at the expense of the rights of Tennessee, may be prevented. The fate of this bill cannot be foretold.

"An act has been passed extending the time for filing claims to land with the commissioners for the adjudication of North Carolina land claims to the fist of October next, and extending the time for adjudicating until the 1st of November.—The first Monday of November next, balloting for priority of entry takes place, and on the 2d Monday of December next, the office of the surveyors south and west of the congressional reservation line, are to be open for receiving entries on those warrants thus balloted for according to the numbers drawn."

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The last intelligence from Europe, adds but little to the stock of information received by previous arrivals. The plot lately set in motion to restore the ancient tyranny of Spain, appears to have been suppressed by the vigorous measures adopted by the constitutional party. It was fortunate for the cause of liberty—fortunate for the preservation of human life, and doubly fortunate for Ferdinand, that this insurrection has been suppressed with so much promptitude. The constitutional party will proceed with augmented confidence and zeal, assured of a support by the great majority of the people. They advance in the midst of much provocation, with that generous and magnanimous forbearance to a conquered enemy, which in the first excitement of victory, speaks volumes in favour of the cortes.—At such a season, they refuse to demonstrate, even by the common expressions of joy, the sensations of their hearts. A popular song displeases Ferdinand, who is a prisoner in the hands of the constitutional party, and in the hour of triumph they agree not to give that testimony of exultation. The name of a general, a favourite of the people, when cheered in connection with the Spanish constitution, is offensive to the royal ears, and that general himself requests it of his friends as a personal favour, that the mention of his name may on such occasions be in future suppressed. This was no trifling conspiracy, as is proved by the insurrection not only at Madrid, but from simultaneous and consentaneous risings in the other parts of the Spanish dominions, all of which have been put down with the same promptitude. The royal guard have surrendered, and as our intelligence goes, have been received with mercy—the Spanish monarch is in future to be surrounded by a constitutional guard. This insurrection has given strength, stability and energy to the constitution of Spain.

From the New York Statesman.

Total Loss of the Packet Ship Liverpool.

Intelligence was received yesterday afternoon of the entire loss of the new and elegant packet ship Liverpool, commanded by captain William Lee, and belonging to the new line established by Messrs. Wrights, Thompsons, and Marshall. Captain Lee arrived in town yesterday, and has furnished the following particulars of the disaster. The Liverpool was one of the finest ships that ever sailed from this port, and had been out only nine days, on her first voyage, when she sunk. The loss of this ship, so soon after the disastrous wreck of the Albion which belonged to the same owners, will be very sensibly felt by the mercantile community. Captain Lee is among our most active and respectable shipmasters, and it may be attributed to his exertions, under Providence, and those of his officers and crew, that no lives were lost.

"The captain and crew of the ship Liverpool, and Mr. Samuel Wright, one of her passengers, arrived off the Hook in the British schr. Eliza, in 21 days from St Johns, N. F. and came up yesterday in the pilot boat Ulysses.

"The Liverpool sailed from this port on the 16th ult. with the following passengers, Mr. N T. Heard, Mrs. Heard, three children and two servants, Mr. Christie, of Jamaica, John Simpson, of London, Robert Mather, of Liverpool, Thomas Wright, of Yorkshire, G. A. Northeredge, of London, Robert Castle, of the British army, and Samel Wright of Savannah. After a pleasant run of nine days, in lat. 43 45, long. 48, in a thick fog, run foul of an island of ice, which carried away her bowsprit and cutwater, and started her main stem. Notwithstanding both pumps were immediately set to work, she went down in less than two hours. The crew and passengers, 36 in number, took to the boat, and after being out seven days, succeeded in reaching St. Johns in safety, where the whole of the passengers, with the exception of Mr. Wright, took passage in the British brig Dart, for Bristol, England, which sailed in company with the Eliza from St. Johns, on the 6th inst. Captain Lee regrets to state that not even letter bags were saved, nor any thing but what they had on."

A gigantic and well disciplined system of villany has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the post office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore penitentiary, and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means, an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established *in the penitentiary*.—Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates, of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of lower denomination were found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, and whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the post office, and the dies and plates being found in a bag, which was stowed away in the loft of one of the departments. Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return. The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taking to develope this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.

Balt. Morn. Chron.

From the Pourtsmouth, (N. H.) Journal.

CRUELTY UNPARALLELED.

On Monday last Charles Stephens was arraigned before Joshua T. Chase and Isaac Lyman, esqs. at Kittery-Point, charged with the murder of his son, C. Henry Copely Stephens, aged 9 years. It appeared in evidence before the magistrates that Stephens, recently an intelligent ship master, was in the frequent habit of abusing his wife and children. On Sunday morning the 21st of July, he was heard by a neighbour at the distance of 60 rods to whip his wife severely; her shrieks were very loud; and his son Charles was heard to say "I shall die; I shall die." On Sunday the 11th of August the same person heard him beat his son severely, who after beseeching his father in vain for mercy, said he "wished God would take him out of the world that moment." On Tuesday the 6th inst. Stephens and his wife returned from Boston; at tea-table a quarrel arose between them, and he beat her severely.—She disappeared soon after, and had not been found at the period of the examination. [It has since been ascertained that she affected her escape to this town, dreadfully mangled, and now lies secreted in the house of one of her friends.] On Wednesday the 13th he gave his son several severe whippings with a rope. In the evening of that day a lad called on Stephens on an errand; his son went to the door, and appeared to be much exhausted from the chastisement he had received. *He has not since been seen.* The day following the dwelling house of Stephens was closed, the windows and doors fastened, and all attempts to gain admittance were ineffectual, though his little daughters were heard to cry, and beg for the admission of their aunt, who was knocking at the door. On Friday four persons only gained admittance, but they saw nothing of the missing child. From the circumstances of the mysterious absence of Mrs. Stephens, and Charles not having been seen since Wednesday, a suspicion arose that the latter had been murdered. Several persons accordingly watched near the house on Friday evening. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a man was seen in a boat making from a neighboring wharf to the cove in front of Stephen's house; having gained the shore he went up to the house, and soon returned, bearing in his arms a burden, which he deposited in the boat, and sculled round the point out to sea, moderately at first, but afterwards very fast. The boat was on Saturday taken up, eight miles from land, and the painter, which was a chain, was gone. On Friday morning Stephens sent his little girl to the house of Mrs. Jane Seavy, at the distance of a mile and a half, to inquire if she knew where Charles was. Mrs. S. observing that the child looked ill, asked her what ailed her. The child was unable to tell, and Mrs. S. examined her body. Language is inadequate to describe the shocking picture which presented itself; the little victim was so discolored from her neck to her heels, that the stoutest heart could not look upon her unappalled. On her back and arms were severe wounds, and on the abdomen a contusion which it was then feared would prove mortal. She was so much swollen and bruised that Mrs. Seavy was obliged to cut the linen from her back. The child is an unusually delicate girl of 7 years.—She testified that her father whipped her on Wednesday with a rope, at the same time he whipped Charles, whom he also beat with the togns, saying, "he would fix him." The little girl was immediately put under the care of two respectable physicians, and is likely to recover. On Sunday evening, Stephens came to this town and entered a fictitious name on the stage book for Boston, but was apprehended next morning. He has been committed to York jail, to take his trial at the term of the supreme court to be holden at Alfred on Tuesday next.

MARRIED,

On New Hope, on the 8th ultimo, by John Blackwood, esq. Mr. *John Coppley* to Miss *Mary Rials*, daughter of Mr. William Rials, all of this county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
September 4	69	74	78
5	69	79	78
6	69	78	80
7	70	77	81
8	71	80	84
9	72	80	84
10	73	83	88

***** The Seats in the Church**

will be rented on Monday the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time further notice will be given by ringing of the bell.

W. Huntington, *Treasurer.*

September 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *WM. P. CLANCY & Co* are particularly requested to call and settle during the Superior Court, as I am determined to leave this place in the month of November; therefore I hope those concerned will avail themselves of the opportunity of saving cost.

Wm. P. Clancy.

Sept. 10, 35—

ATTENTION!

ALL those belonging to the *Independent Artillery Company* of the town of Hillsborough, are hereby commanded to attend at the public square in said town, on Thursday the third day of October next, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder, to go on parade at ten o'clock A. M. in order to be reviewed by the Major General of the third division of N. C. militia.

Wm. Brown, *Capt.*

Sept. 7. 35—3wp

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the FOURTH DAY's DRAWING of the *HILLSBOROUGH*

MASONIC LOTTERY,

Now drawing under the superintendance of the Managers.

☞ Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 1326, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of $100.

15	5	71	50	152		220	5
17	5	74	5	153		232	5
22		85	5	177		247	5
31	5	95	5	183	5	250	
43		106	5	211		262	
51	5	108	5	215		263	
54	5	137	5	216	5	282	
296	5	1337	5	2647	5	3795	5
298		1341	5	2651	5	3799	5
302	5	1343	10	2667	5	3801	5
314		1344		2710	5	3803	5
322	5	1355		2714	5	3805	
345	5	1359	10	2730		3811	
354	5	1386		2780	5	3812	
356		1415	5	2784		3819	
357	5	1427		2787		3822	
384	5	1514	5	2791	5	3843	5
388		1516		2797		3866	5
393		1518		2803	5	3871	5
399	5	1530		2829		3885	5
414		1553	5	2837	5	3888	
421		1560		2853	5	3891	10
423		1575	5	2873	5	3893	
430	5	1576		2894	10	3911	
438		1598		2899	5	3913	5
459		1605	5	2914	5	3915	5
460	5	1609	5	2928		3917	5
461	5	1610	5	2937		3921	
483	5	1614		2939	5	3928	5
495	5	1624	5	2948		3929	5
502		1626		2952	5	3934	5
514		1627	5	2954		3969	5
518		1634	5	2962		3986	5
531	5	1638	5	2963	5	3987	5
542		1650		2966		3990	
548	5	1676	5	2969	10	3995	5
552		1683		2981	10	4007	
560		1699	5	2982		4017	
563	5	1718		2985		4022	
576		1719		2989	5	4028	5
579	5	1729		3018		4039	
582		1751		3023	5	4069	5
585	5	1757	5	3031		4078	5
586		1763	5	3053	5	4093	5
593	5	1773	5	3062	5	4101	5
602		1779	5	3068	5	4106	5
608	5	1786	5	3081	5	4109	5
610	5	1790		3092	5	4112	
612	5	1802	5	3112		4129	5
631		1815	10	3114		4136	5
636		1817	5	3127		4189	5
639	5	1837	5	3133	10	4194	
640		1854	5	3135		4202	
643		1855		3139	5	4208	5
648	5	1863		3141		4212	
657		1870	5	3147	5	4219	5
660		1881		3151	5	4222	
681	5	1883		3164		4233	
684		1892		3188	5	4246	
685	5	1897		3206		4265	5
692	5	1904		3223		4277	5
716	5	1905	5	3236	5	4284	5
731	5	1918	5	3241		4312	
737		1920		3258	5	4315	
739		1926	5	3275		4319	
756	5	1928		3276	5	4323	
758	5	1943	5	3286	5	4340	5
774		1967		3289	5	4366	
778	5	1969		3290		4370	
789	5	1980	5	3297	5	4372	
796		1998	5	3298		4381	5
811		2006		3309		4398	5
814	5	2016		3311	5	4416	
819	5	2026	5	3316	5	4419	
824		2029	5	3325	5	4428	
829	5	2053		3341		4442	5
837	5	2061	5	3344	5	4446	5
898	5	2068	10	3347		4450	
899		3074		3348	10	4451	5
900		2089	5	3376		4463	5
903	5	2105		3387		4476	
905		2113		3410		4493	5
910	5	2125		3412		4497	5
918	5	2138		3415		4503	
927		2140		3418		4514	5
941	5	2142		3428	5	4523	
946		2149	5	3436	5	4550	5
961	5	2154		3474		4557	5
964		2159	5	3484	5	4580	5
965	5	2226	5	3487	5	4584	5
974	10	2227		3489		4586	5
983	5	2230	5	3491	5	4595	5
986		2233	5	3500	5	4604	
989	5	2240	5	3504		4613	5
1007		2247		3508	5	4652	
1011	5	2252		3521	5	4654	5
1013		2257		3523		4662	5
1019	5	2302	5	3527		4664	5
1033		2335	5	3539		4666	
1070		2379		3543	5	4676	
1074		2394		3554	5	4688	
1093	5	2396	5	3560	5	4713	5
1103		2414	5	3571	10	4715	
1110	5	2474	5	3604	5	4720	5
1120	5	2476	5	3605	5	4722	
1123	5	2486		3615		4727	
1157		2491	5	3617	5	4741	5
1169	5	2499	5	3623		4763	5
1171		2501		3663		4767	
1176		2516		3669	5	4789	
1182	5	2526		3676	5	4801	5
1198	5	2541	5	3680	5	4806	5
1204		2547	5	3689	5	4857	5
1241		2552	5	3691	5	4873	5
1243		2556		3713	5	4893	5
1261	5	2564		3715		4911	5
1265	5	2566	5	3716		4921	
1267		2575		3728		4941	
1275		2595	5	3729		4947	5
1282		2598	5	3750	5	4954	5
1295	5	2600	5	3751		4955	
1310		2613		3753	5	4975	5
1313		2624	5	3763	5	4978	
1326		2635	5	3790		4980	5
1330		2644	5	3792		4998	

State of the wheels—fourth drawing over—in the

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery,

September 6th, 1822.

1 Prize of	5,000	dollars.
1 Prize of	2,000	dollars.
2 Prizes of	1,000	dollars.
2 Prizes of	500	dollars.
5 Prizes of	100	dollars.
6 Prizes of	50	dollars.
55 Prizes of	10	dollars.

And the full proportion of five dollar prizes,

The next drawing will take place on Friday the 20th instant.

Sept. 9. 35—1w

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

'Tis not the scenes of festive pleasure,
Splendid equipage and dress,
Hoarded heaps of glitt'ring treasure,
Can bestow true happiness.

No, the sweetest joy arises
From domestic dear delights;
Where the peace that virtue prizes,
With attractive power unites.

Far from scenes of sad vexation,
Happy they who can remove
To their tranquil habitation,
Blest with competence and love.

Where good nature ever smiling,
Kindles joy in every heart;
And affection, grief beguiling,
Sweetest pleasure can impart.

Piety the scene adorning
With a lustre all divine,
Brings to view the glorious morning,
When their joy shall brighter shine.

Earth's delights at best are fleeting,
Ev'ry pleasure has its pain;
But when these are all retreating,
'Tis to bloom more fair again.

O how lovely is the dwelling,
Where such joys as these abound,
Each enjoyment sure foretelling,
All with glory shall be crown'd.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

AN HOUR IN THE MANSE.

In a few weeks the annual Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to be administered in the parish of Deanside; and the minister, venerable in old age, of authority by the power of his talents and learning, almost feared for his sanctity, yet withal beloved for gentleness and compassion that had never been found wanting when required either by the misfortunes or errors of any of his flock, had delivered for several successive Sabbaths, to full congregations, sermons on the proper preparation of communicants in that awful ordinance. The old man was a follower of Calvin; and many, who had listened to him with a resolution in their hearts to approach the table of the Redeemer, felt so awe-stricken and awakened at the conclusion of his exhortations, that they gave their souls another year to meditate on what they had heard, and by a pure and humble course of life, to render themselves less unworthy to partake the mysterious and holy bread and wine.

The good old man received in the manse for a couple of hours every evening, such of his parishioners as came to signify their wish to partake of the sacrament; and it was then noted, that though he in no wise departed, in his conversation with them at such times, from the spirit of those doctrines which he had delivered from the pulpit, yet his manner was milder, and more soothing, and full of encouragement; so that many who went to him with almost quaking hearts, departed in tranquility and peace, and looked forward to that most impressive and solemn act of the Christian faith, with calm and glad anticipation. The old man thought truly and justly that few, if any, would come to the manse, after having heard him in the kirk, without due and deep reflection; and, therefore, though he allowed none to pass through his hands without strict examination, he spoke to them all benignly, and with that sort of paternal pity, which a religious man, about to leave this life feels towards all his brethren of mankind, who are entering upon, or engaged in its scenes of agitation, trouble, and danger.

One of those evenings, the servant showed into the minister's study a tall, bold-looking, dark-visaged man, in the prime of life, who, with little of the usual courtesy, advanced into the middle of the room, and somewhat abruptly declared the sacred purpose of his visit. But before he could receive a reply he looked around and before him; and there was something so solemn in the old minister's appearance, as he sat like a spirit, with his unclouded eyes fixed upon the intruder, that that person's countenance fell, and his heart was involuntarily knocking against his side. An old large Bible, the same that he read from in the pulpit, was lying open before him. One glimmering candle showed his beautiful and silvery locks falling over his temples, as his head half stooped over the sacred page; a dead silence was in the room dedicated to meditation and prayer; the old man, it was known, had for some time felt himself to be dying, and had spoken of the sacrament of this summer as the last he could ever hope to administer; so that altogether, in the silence, the dimness, the sanctity, the unworldliness of the time, the place, and the being before him, the visitor stood like one abashed and appalled; and bowing more reverently, or, at least, respectfully, he said, with a hurried and quivering voice, "Sir, I come for your sanction to be admitted to the table of our Lord."

The minister motioned to him with his hand to sit down, and it was a relief to the trembling man to do so, for he was in the presence of one who he felt saw into his heart. A sudden change, from hardihood to terror, took place within his dark nature—he wished himself out of the insupportable sanctity of that breathless room; and a remorse, that had hitherto slept or been drowned within him, now clutched his heart-strings, as if with an alternate grasp of frost and fire, and made his knees knock against each other where he sat and his face pale as ashes.

'Norman Adams, saidst thou, that thou wilt take into that hand, and put into those lips, the symbol of the blood that was shed for sinners, and of the body that bowed on the cross, and then gave up the ghost? If so, let us speak together, even as if thou were communing with thine own heart. Never, again, may I join in that sacrament, for the hour of my departure is at hand.—Say, wilt thou eat and drink death to thine immortal soul?"

The terrified man found strength to rise from his seat, and staggering towards the door, said 'Pardon, forgive me, I am not worthy.' 'It is not I who can pardon, Norman. The power lies not with man—but sit down—you are deadly pale—and though, I fear, and ill-living and dissolute man, greater sinners have repented and been saved,—Approach not now the table of the Lord, but confess all your sins before him in the silence of your own house, and upon your naked knees on the stone floor every morning and every night—and if this you do faithfully, humbly, and with a contrite heart, come to me again when the Sacrament is over, and I will speak words of comfort to you; if, then, I am able to speak, if, Norman, it should be on my death bed. This will I do for the sake of thy soul, and for the sake of thy father, Norman, whom my soul loved, and who was a support to me in my ministry, for many long years, even for two score and ten, for we were at school together—and had your father been living now, he would, like myself, have this very day finished his eighty-fifth year. I send you not from me in anger, but in pity and love. Go, my son, this very night begin your repentance, for if that face speaks the truth, your heart must be sorely charged."

Just as the old man ceased speaking, and before the humble or at least affrighted culprit had risen to go, another visitor of a very different kind was shown into the room. A young, beautiful girl, almost shrowded in her cloak, with a sweet pale face, on which sadness seemed in vain to strive with the natural expression of the happiness of youth.

'Mary Simpson,' said the kind old man, as she stood with a timid courtesy near the door; 'Mary Simpson, approach and receive from my hands the token for which thou comest. Well dost thou know the history of thy Saviour's life, and rejoicest in the life and immortality brought to light by the gospel. Young and guileless, Mary, art thou, and dim as my memory now is of many things, yet do I well remember the evening, when first beside my knee thou heardst read how the Divine Infant was laid in a manger—how the wise men from the east came to the place of his nativity,—and how the angels were heard singing in the fields of Bethlehem all the night long.'

Alas, every word that had thus been uttered, sent a pang into the poor creature's heart, and without lifting her eyes from the floor, and in a voice more faint and hollow than belonged to one so young, she said, "Oh! Sir, I come not as an intending communicant: yet the Lord my God knows that I am rather miserable than guilty, and he will not suffer my soul to perish, though a baby is now within me, the child of guilt, and sin, and horror. This, my shame, come I to tell you: but for the father of my babe unborn, cruel though he has been to me, Oh! cruel, cruel indeed,—yet shall his name go down with me in silence to the grave. I must not, must not breathe his name in mortal ears; but I have looked round me in the wide moor, and when nothing that could understand was by, nothing living but birds, and bees, and the sheep I was herding, often have I whispered his name in my prayers, and beseeched God and Jesus to forgive him all his sins."

At these words, the passionate utterance of which seemed to relieve her heart, and before the pitying and bewildered old man could reply, Mary Simpson raised her eyes from the floor and fearing to meet the face of the minister, which had heretofore never shone upon her but with smiles, and of which the expected frown was to her altogether unsupportable, she turned them wildly round the room, as if for a dark resting place, and beheld Norman Adams rooted to his seat, leaning towards her with his white ghastly countenance, and his eyes starting from their sockets, seemingly in wrath, agony, fear, and remorse. That terrible face struck poor Mary to the heart, and she sank against the wall, and slipped down shuddering upon a chair.

"Norman Adams, I am old and weak, but do you put your arm round that poor lost creature, and keep her from falling down on the hard floor. I hear it is a stormy night, and she has walked some miles hither; no wonder she is overcome. You have heard her confession; but it was not meant for your ear: so, till I see you again, say nothing of what you have now heard."

"Oh sir! a cup of water, for my blood is either leaving my heart altogether, or it is drowning it. Your voice, sir, is going far, far away from me, and I am sinking down. Oh! hold me—hold me up!—Is it a pit into which I am falling?—Saw I not Norman Adams?—Where is he now?"

The poor maiden did not fall off the chair, although Norman Adams supported her not; but her head lay against the wall, and a sigh, long and dismal, burst from her bosom that deeply affected the old man's heart, but struck that of the speechless and motionless sinner, like the first toll of the prison bell that warns the felon to leave his cell and come forth to execution.

The minister fixed a stern eye upon Norman, for, from the poor girl's unconscious words, it was plain that he was the guilty wretch who had wrought all this misery. "You knew, did you not, that she had neither father nor mother, sister nor brother, scarcely one relation on earth to care for or watch over her; and yet have you used her so? If her beauty was a temptation unto you, did not the sweet child's innocence touch your hard and selfish heart with pity; or her guilt and grief must surely now wring it with remorse. Look on her—white—cold—breathless—still as a corpse; and yet, thou bold bad man, thy footsteps would have approached the table of thy Lord."

Mary Simpson partly awoke from her swoon, and her dim opening eyes met those of Norman Adams. She shut them with a shudder, and said, sickly and with a quivering voice, "O spare, spare me, Norman: Are we again in that dark and fearful wood? Tremble not for your life on earth, Norman, for never, never will I tell to mortal ears that terrible secret; but spare me, spare me, else our Saviour with all his mercies, will never pardon your unrelenting soul. These are cruel looking eyes; you will not surely murder poor Mary Simpson, unhappy as she is, and must for ever be—yet life is sweet! She beseeches you on her knees to spare her life!"—and, in the intense fear of phantasy, the poor creature struggled off the chair, and fell down indeed in a heap at his feet.

"Canst thou indeed be the son of old Norman Adams, the industrious, the temperate, the mild, and the pious? who so often sat in this very room which your presence has now polluted, and spake with me on the mysteries of life and of death? Foul ravisher, what stayed thy hand from the murder of that child, when there was none near to hear her shrieks in the dark solitude of the great pine wood?"

Norman Adams smote his heart, and fell down too on his knees beside the poor ruined orphan. He put his arm round her, and, raising her from the floor, said, "No, no, my sin is great, too great for heaven's forgiveness; but, O sir, say not,—say not that I would have murdered her; for savage as my crime was, yet may God judge me less terribly than if I had taken her life."

In a little while they were both seated with some composure, and silence was in the room. No one spoke, and the old grey haired man sat with eyes fixed, without reading, on the open Bible. At last he broke silence with these words out of Isaiah, that seemed to have forced themselves on his heedless eyes. "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

Mary Simpson wept aloud at these words; and seemed to forget her own wrongs and grief in commiseration of the agonies of remorse and fear that were now plainly preying on the soul of the guilty man. "I forgive you, Norman, and will soon be out of the way, no longer to anger you with the sight of me." Then fixing her streaming eyes on the minister, she besought him not to be the means of bringing him to punishment, and a shameful death, for that he might repent, and live to be a good man and respected in the parish; but that she was a poor orphan for whom few cared, and who, when dead, would have but a small funeral.

"I will deliver myself up into the hands of justice," said the offender, "for I do not deserve to live. Mine was an inhuman crime, and let a violent and shameful death be my doom."

The orphan girl now stood up as if her strength had been restored, and stretching out her hands passionately with a flow of most affecting and beautiful language, inspired by a meek, single, and sinless heart, that could not bear the thought of utter degredation and wretchedness befalling any one of the rational children of God, implored and beseeched the old man to comfort the the sinner before him, and promise that the dark transaction of guilt should never leave the concealment of their own three hearts. "Did he not save the lives of two brothers once, who were drowning in that black mossy loch, when their own kindred, at work among the hay, feared the deep sullen water, and all stood aloof shuddering and shrieking, till Norman Adams leapt in to their rescue, and drew them by the dripping hair to the shore, and then lay down beside them on the heather, as like to death as themselves? I myself saw it done; I myself heard the mother call down the blessings of God on Norman's head, and then all the haymakers knelt down and prayed. When you on the next Sabbath, returned thanks to God for that they were saved, oh! kind sir, did you not name in the full kirk, him who, under Providence, did deliver them from death, and who, you said, had thus showed himself to be a Christian indeed? May his sin against me be forgotten, for the sake of those two drowning boys, and their mother who blesses his name unto this day."

From a few questions solemnly asked, and solemnly answered, the minister found that Norman Adams had been won by the beauty and loveliness of this poor orphan shepherdess, as he had sometimes spoken to her when sitting on the hillside with her flock, but that pride had prevented him from ever thinking of her in marriage. It appeared that he had also been falsely informed by a youth whom Mary disliked for his brutal and gross manners, that she was not the innocent girl that her seeming simplicity denoted. On returning from a festive meeting, where this abject person had made many mean insinuations against her virtue, Norman Adams met her returning to her master's house, in the dusk of the evening, on a foot path leading through a lonely wood; and though his crime was of the deepest dye, it seemed to the minister of the religion of mercy, that by repentance, and belief in the atonement that had once been made for sinners, he too might perhaps hope for forgiveness at the throne of God.

"I warned you, miserable man, of the fatal nature of sin, when it first brought a trouble over your countenance, and broke in upon the peaceful integrity of your life. Was not the silence of the night often terrible to you, when you were alone in the moors, and the whisper of your own conscience told you, that every wicked thought was sacrilege to your father's dust? Step by step, and almost imperceptibly, perhaps, did you advance upon the road that leadeth to destruction; but look back now, and what a long dark journey have you taken, standing as you are, on the brink of everlasting death. Once you were kind, gentle, generous, manly, and free, but you trusted to the deceitfulness of your own heart; you estranged yourself from the house of the God of your fathers, and what has your nature done for you at last, but sunk you into a wretch, savage, selfish, cruel, cowardly, and in good truth a slave? A felon are you, and forfeited to the hangman's hand. Look on that poor innocent child, and what is man without God. What would you give now, if the last three years of your reckless life had been past in a dungeon dug deep into the earth, with hunger and thirst gnawing at your heart, and bent down under a cart load of chains? Yet look not so ghastly, for I condemn you not utterly; nor though I know your guilt, can I know what good may yet be left uncorrupted and unextinguished in your soul. Kneel not to me, Norman; fasten not so your eyes upon me; lift them upwards; and then turn them in upon your own heart; for the dreadful reckoning is between it and God."

Mary Simpson had now recovered all her strength, and she knelt down by the side of the groaner. Deep was the pity she now felt for him, who to her had shown no pity; she did not refuse to lay her right arm tenderly upon his neck. Often had she prayed to God to save his soul, even among her rueful sobs of shame in the solitary glens; and now that she beheld his sin punished with a remorse more than he could bear, the orphan would have willingly died, to avert from his prostrate head the wrath of the Almighty.

The old man wept at the sight of so much innocence, and so much guilt, kneeling together before God, in strange union and fellowship of a common being. With his own fatherly arms he lifted up the orphan from her knees, and said, "Mary Simpson, my sweet and innocent Mary Simpson, for innocent thou art, the elders will give thee a token, that will, on Sabbath-day, admit thee (not for the first time, though so young) to the communion table.—Fear not to approach it; look at me, and on my face, when I bless the elements, and be thou strong in the strength of the Lord. Norman Adams, return to your home. Go into the chamber where your father died. Let your knees wear out the part of the floor on which he kneeled. It is somewhat worn already; you have seen the mark of your father's knees. Who knows but that pardon and peace may descend from Heaven even upon such a sinner as thou. On none such as thou have mine eyes ever looked, in knowledge, among all those who have lived and died under my care, for three generations. But great is the unknown guilt that may be hidden even in the church yard of a small quiet parish like this! Dost thou feel as if God forsaken? Or, oh! say it unto me, canst thou, my poor son, dare to hope for repentance?"

The pitiful tone of the old man's trembling voice, and the motion of his shaking and withered hands, as he lifted them up almost in an attitude of benediction, completed the prostration of that sinner's spirit. All his better nature, which had too long been oppressed under scorn of holy ordinances, and the coldness of infidelity, and the selfishness of lawless designs that insensibly hardens the heart they do not dissolve, now struggled to rise up and respect its rights. "When I remember what I once was, I can hope—when I think what I now am, I only fear."

A storm of wind and rain had come on, and Mary Simpson slept in the manse that night. On the ensuing Sabbath she partook of the sacrament. A woful illness fell upon Norman Adams; and then for a long time no one saw him, or knew where he had gone. It was said that he was in a distant city, and that he was a miserable creature, that never again could look upon the sun. But it was otherwise ordered.—He returned to his farm, greatly changed in face and person, but even yet more changed in spirit.

The old minister had more days allotted to him than he had thought, and was not taken away for some summers. Before he died, he had reason to know that Norman Adams had repented in tears of blood, in thoughts of faith, and in deeds of charity; and he did not fear to admit him, too, in good time, to the holy ordinance, along with Mary Simpson, then his wife, and the mother of his children.

Two candidates by the name of Adam and Low, preached probation sermons for a lectorship, which was in the gift of the congregation. Mr. Low preached in the morning, taking for his text, "*Adam*, where art thou!" and made a very excellent sermon, with which the congregation appeared much edified. Mr. Adam who was present, preached in the evening, taking for his text the passage immediately following that of his rival, "*Lo*, here am I." This impromptu, and his sermon, gained Mr. A. the lecturship.

Amusement, says Swift, is the resort of those who cannot think. Madam de Stael had a sentiment somewhat analogous.—It was her maxim, "When a man does not think, he smokes."